try—and vermont has not started stuff, and they succeed tracts for the vile sculterated stuff, and they succeed but too well in this infamous traffic.

Cincinnati-Lectures-Woman's Rights.

Delayed here by excessively bad weather,

we had the opportunity of hearing a lecture by Rev.

THEODORE PARKER, of Boston. The subject was the

'True and the False Gentleman." I think the Doctor

it is none the less excellent on that account. His audi-

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith is expected to lecture here

Miss Mildred A. Spafford, a young woman of great genius, is preparing a series of lectures on Woman's Rights, to be delivered in New-York during the winter.

Miss Spafford is a reformer of the Weber school. We

traveled with her from Buffalo to Cleveland, and found

her to be a very agreeable person. She dresses in semimasculine style, wearing a blue cloth sack-mantle, and

a gentleman's waistcoat of buff cassimere, effulgent

Mrs. M. F. Annexe is expected to lecture here in

January, in German, on Woman's affairs. She is a

native of Germany, I believe. So, you see, the ladies

13 The Swedish papers find great fault with

the new tariff on books which Russia has just imposed

upon Finland, which makes the duties on all printed

before 1-01, whether bound or unbound, about 10 cents a pound, of our money; and on all printed since that

date about 26 cents-romances and novels excepted,

I A contemporary, while looking at the

rousing majorities against us in most of the States, fears

this will be known in our party history as the Big Lick

Longevity.

Dr. Fitch, in his work on consumption, groups

will not suffer for want of champions.

with plain flat gilt buttons-a very pretty costume for a

this winter. She is held in high esteem by the lecture-

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

ence was very large.

going folks of Cincinnatt.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 7, 1852.

the First Presbyterian Church in San Francisco, from the Presbytery of Stockton, Rev. Mossr. S. Woodbridge, Jr., Jas. Woods and W. G. Canders; from the Presbytery of Oregon, Rev. Robert Robe. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Albert Williams, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and he was assisted in the devotional exercises by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of Benicia.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Our advices from Panama are to Nov. 4, and contain several interesting items.

Catharine Hayes was still on the Isthmus

Catharine Hayes was still on the Isthmus. She would give a concert at Panama if \$1,900 or \$2,000 could be raised to defray the expenses.

A most frightful accident occurred on the Cruses route, Oct. 20, the particulars of which are as follows: A Mr. Stone, his lady and child, who came passengers from New-York, in crossing the river Cardenas, about five miles from Panama, were suddenly caught by the freshet while about half way across the river. The torrent overwhelmed the whole party with its tremendous force, carrying both mules and riders down the stream. Mr. Stone and the child were afterward picked up by some natives, but the unfortunate lady was drowned before aid could be rendered. We understand that the mules were lost also.

The mails, both from Cruces and Panama, were detained at the Cardenas for some time on account of the same freshet.

The Pasama Railroad.

The preparations now making for pushing on

The preparations now making for pushing on the work during the coming season are very extensive, and evidently in good bands. The laying of the bridge at Gorgona has not yet been commenced, having been deferred in consequence of the high water on the Chagres river. The materials, however, are almost all on the ground. A great deal of work has been completed between San Pablo and Gorgona, and a large force is now at work there. The road is completed to within two miles of Gorgona, on this side of the river.

As we have heretofore stated, the calculation is to have over seen thousand laborers at work within three months. All the buildings necessary for the use of the Company for a considerable time to come are under way, and they will all be in readiness before they have need of them. The most knowing ones seem to have sanguine expectations that the contractors will not be compelled to ask more than three months' extension beyond their present contract, to finish in August, 1833. A large force is engaged at different points, solely for the purpose of seeking out defects, keeping the road in repair, and permanently strengthening it. The reports of the business which has been done up to this time upon

large force is engaged at different points, solely for the purpose of seeking out defects, keeping the road in repair, and permanently strengthening it. The reports of the business which has been done up to this time upon the road are very flattering, and when the road is completed to Gorgens—where the cars will certainly run by March—the passengers who come by the river, prefering the Cruces road, will chenge for the Gorgona route. The Freight and Passenger business, even in the present condition of the road, has not only been large, but profitable, notwithstanding the frequent and heavy repairs for some time necessary. The arrangements for transporting passengers, though not so confortable as they might be, are very secure, as well to the baggage as to the lives and limbs of the passengers. The baggage is all ticketed, and duly entered on way-bills, and the Company is responsible for everything. For these arrangements, they charge a good price, but not too much. The ride is twenty-three mics, two hours long, at an expense of 88. The freight charges are 632, to 81 per 100 lbs., according to bulk and value of the articles, being divided into three classics, 60c, 80c, and 81. [Echo, 25th.]

Robbers on the Railroad.

Robbers on the Railroad.

The completion of the railroad as far as Barbacoas has thrown fifty or a hundred of natives and negroes out of employment in their accustomed avocations. Want and malagnity made them desperals, and they commenced a series of depredation in any quarter when the opportunity offered. Their ignorance led them to look upon the railroad as the cause of their being thrown out of employment, and their ill-will was consequently directed against it and those connected with it. Fortunately no material damage has been done to the railroad, the timely arrival of the troops, from this city, probably preventing anything serious.

The energetic measures adopted by the commander of the troops, in arresting most of the offenders and committing them to prison for trist, will go far to secure tranquillity in future. There has always been a set of desperadoes on the lathmus, who with their long knives have slways been ready to commit any outrage where they did not fest immediate personal chastic-ment or the mines of Carthagena. As the Government has really taken the matter in hand it is hoped that the passengers may be rid of the annoyance in the future. The interests of the Railread must be looked after, so that no delay can occur to either passengers or mails.

eets of the Railread must be loosed.

Let an occur to either passengers or mails.

Heraid, Oct. 26.

Arrival of the Prisoners.

On Thursday about noon, General Jemenes with his force arrived in this city, bringing a gang of about thirty prisoners whom he had captured on the Chagres River, and round Aspinwall and Gorgona. These constitute part of the band of robbers and murderers that have so long infected that region, and it is very probable that some interesting information may be brought to light in the course of their trial.

It is to be hoped that a strong guard will be kept round the prison, in order to prevent these calprits from escaping the sentence and execution of the law.

Too much credit cannot be given to Gen. Jemenea, for the active and efficient services he has rendered to the entire Province in capturing this band of marauders, and we trust the authorities will be as prompt in performing their duties in this matter as the General has been in discharging his part of the work.

[Star, Oct. 39.]

FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Lobos Islands Question. ome time ago stated in our columns, on

the strength of information received from Don Juan Lous-tanneau, Copcul of Peru in this city, that the Peruvian Government would probably offer charters to all Ameri-can vessels visiting the Lobos Islands forgusno, so as not to throw them out of employment by a redusal of permis-tion to lead there.

sion to lead there.

By the accompanying official document, it will be seen that Mr. L. was right in his conjectures, and it is most pleasing to notice the liberality with which the Peruvian Government have made the effer, notwithstanding that, should the 30,000 or 40,000 tuns of American vessels expected out this season all accept charters, it will occasion a most serious loss to that Government.

We further learn that the force litherto stationed at the Islands is to be withdrawn, and merely a schooner

the Islands is to be withdrawn, and merely a schoone kept there to enter into contracts with the American vesels as they arrive. LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT LIMA.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT LIMAFIRM.

To the Masters, Copiains or Owners of Vessels belonging
to Citizens of the United States:

Whereas it appears from information received at this
Legation from the United States of America, that a number
of vessels belonging to citizens of the United have been
chartered to proceed to the I slands of Lobos for the purpose
of taking in cargoes of Gusno, under the idea that those
slands are not under the dominion of any nation, and,
consequently, that they are open to the commerce of the
save sovereignty and property in the said islands, and has sont
armed vessels and toops to protect and defind them a and
whereas full instructions have been transmitted to this Ligation, from the Government of the United States of America, upon the subject of the Islands of Lobos; and whereas
any attempt on the part of the citizens of the United
States, or by the vessels belonging to them, to take Gusno
forcibly from these Islands, must, under the circumstances,
the considered unwarrantable and illegal, insuments as our
citizens are not justified in using aggressive measures to the
prosecution of commence, the Secretary of State hiving
declared that "no counterance will be given to the author;
of such secretars, ediaming to be accounted that the counterance will be given to the author;
of such secretars of desirate to be deserved to the surpose.

be considered unwarrantable and illegal, insaminch as our citizens are not justified in using aggressive measures to the prosecution of commerce, the Secretary of State having declared that "no countenance will be given to the authory of such enterprise, claiming to be dearens of the United States, who may undertake to defend themselves or their vessels by force, in the prosecution of any commercial cuterprises to those islands. Such acts would be acts of private war, and their authors would thereby justly forfeit the protection of their own Government."

Now, therefore, the undersigned. Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America to the Republic of Peru, having in view of the interests of both nations, and being destrous of preventing any collision, epocunter or dispute between the masters, captains, and crew's of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, arriving at the said Islands of Lobos, and the Peruvian authorities and forces stationed there, hereby scarse the said masters, captains and crews to abetain from using any acts of violence or force to obtain guano from the said Islands, but on the contrary, if duly notified by the authorities not to load guano there, that they proceed with their vessels to other destinations or to the port of Callao, where they will be chartered in due form by the agents of the Peruvian toperament to carry guano for its account; or where they can await the further orders of the ewners of their vessels, if it be the will of said masters or captains so to wait, in preference to accepting a charter.

J. RANDOLNE Cl. Av.

ewners of their vessels, if it be the will be shadened especials so to wait, in preference to accepting a charter.

J. RANDOLPH CLAY.

[Panama Star.

INFORMATION FOR SHIP OWNERS AND CAP-TAINS.—For the subjoined Proclamation, we are independ to David M. Corwine, Esq., United States Consul. It is a decided settler to the Lobos Island question.

decided settler to the Lobos Island question.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE RARITAN, 1

ISLAND OF LOBOS, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1292 1

My DEAR SIR: You will oblige me by giving publics
the secompanying Proclamation.

I remain, respectfully,
Your obedient severant,
C. S. MCAULEY,

I remain, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
C. S. MCAULEY,
Commander-in-Chief of the United States
Naval Forces in the Pacific.

To David M. Cowing, Esq.,
Lunted States Consul, Panama.

A Proclamation—To all school if may concern.
Whereas, It appears that a number of versois, said to belong to citizens of the United States, have been chartered to proceed to the Island of Lobes for the purpose of taking cargoes of Gueno, I have to inform all such, that I have been instructed by my Government at Washington, to abstain from protecting any vessels of the United States which may visit these Islands for purposes forbidden by the discretion of the Peruvian Government; and I am forbid from adding or abetting any citizens of the United States who may foroibly resist the execution of the laws of Feru.

Given under my hand, on board the United States frigate Raritan, on the 18th day of October, 1882.

Commander-in-Chief of the United States
Naval Furces in the Pacific Ocean.

By command of the Commander.

T. B. McKkan, Secretary.

By the British Mail steamship Begota, from secuth, we have datee from Valparaiso to the 30th Sop-

tember. The news from Chili is scanty, and the leading items will be found in the letter of our correspondent. An attempt at revolution was got up at Santiago on the 18th ult., which was immediately suppressed.

The Reporter says that another conspiracy

The Reporter says that another conspiracy has been discovered in Bolivia, and a sporessed, and a few of the ringleaders were instantaneously shot. Their object was to poison General Belzu, but this functionary appears to have a charmed life; neither balls not poison can put an end to or affect him. The Government intend to carry on the bark trade on their own account.

The Peruvian Government have added to their naval fact of instance, and they have also waited.

their naval fleet a frigate named the Marcedes, making in all five vessels of war now owned by that Republic. The country was perfectly quiet and there

was no appearance of any further difficulty occurring was no appearance of any further difficulty occurring the state of the Flores expedition. with Ecuador in reference to the Flores expedition.

The Valparaiso Reporter says: "That the National Guard in Arequipa, placed on a better tooling by General Echemique, has offered Government their coperation in repulsing the Vankee expedition to the Islands of Lobos—which they denominate a peracial expedition—and the general feeling throughout the country seems to tend to this effect." Much is spoken of the railway from Tarna to Arica, contracted for by Government, with Messrs Hegan & Co., which it is supposed will advance the interests of both cities considerably. It is also proposed to raise a capital of \$2,000,000 to finish the Uchucuma Canal.

On the 26th there were sixteen vessels in the Bay of Valparaise. The small pox had broken out on board of the English bark Juotin. The Anne Barrace sailed with a cargo of ores. The Typer sailed for Coquimbo to take in ores, and two English vessels were discharging coal for the use of the P. S. N. Co.

A Railway from Serena to Valparaiso is in

A Railway from Serena to Valparaiso is in ntemplation, and in the first meeting about \$400,000 re been taken up. Coplapo, thanks to the efforts of Wheelwright, will soon be lighted with gas.

From Guayaquil we have files of papers to the 30th September. They contain little information beyond that in our correspondent's letter from that

We have received La Estrella del Norte from Lambayeque to the 26th September. We find no a portant items of news in it. [Star.

Correspondence of The Star.

VALPARAISO, Thursday, Sept. 30, 1852.

MESSRS. MIDDLETON & BOYD—Geatlemen:
Since the advent of the holidays, business here has been extremely dull, and is reviving slowly. In Freights there is little doing, though prices nominally continue good. About \$15 a \$16 is the current rate to San Francisco, \$15 to the United States, and £3 to England, with Gunno. Flour is firm at \$8 a \$29 is stock on handlight, and but little going forward to California. Barley is held at 23 rinks per funega. Beans at \$1\frac{1}{2}\$. English Coals continue at \$22 ; several cargoes have lately arrived, but as they come to the Steam Agency here, it has not affected the market price of the article.

The diet y ocho passed off quietly; no attempt at revolt here. In Santiago an attack was maic upon the Arsenal by some of the troops; the rebells were defeated, and twelve shot in the Plaza next day. This, it is supposed, slightly disqueted the patriots here, and prevented them from making any vigorous demonstration.

We send you a list of American arrivals and Corre-pondence of The Star

We send you a list of American arrivals and departures since the 15th inst. The California packet arrived a few days since from New-York for San Fran-cisco, with materials for the sectional docks.

There is some excitement here relative to the Lobes question; the general opinion seems to be that if Peru dees not crush the American Pirates, Chile will be compelled to interfere, which, of course, will set-

The Raritan has been ordered to Callao, and

Another Earthquake in Chile.—From ANOTHER FARTHQUAKE IN CHILL.
Lieut, Gillis, United States Navy Commissioner, appointed to make astronomical observations in Chile, who arrived from Chile in the last British steamer, we learn that another dreadful earthquake had been expensed that the state of the learn that another dreadful carthquake had been experienced in Valparaiso the night after the steamer salled, full particulars of which we shall hear by the coming steamer. Mr. Gillis piocared his information from Commodore McCaulley, of the frighte Rarizan, which vessel arrived from Valparaiso two days after the steamer, and arrived in Callao as the Bagota was about kaking her departure from that port for Panama, and as Mr. G. had but a minute's interview with the Commodors he was unable to procure the particular relative he was unable to procure the particulars relative

Equador.

Correspondence of The Star. GUAYAQUIL, Sept. 30, 1832. Messes. Middleton & Boyd-Gentlemen :

Messes. Middleton & Bord—Gentlemen: On the 6th of March last, General Urbina, as Suprems Chief the Provisional Government of Equador, called a Convention to be elected by the people and to assemble in Guayaquii on the 17th of July, for the purpose of establishing a Constitutional Government, &c.

The 6th of March, 1845, was the first day of the Revalution which resulted in the downfull and expulsion of General Flores; and the anniversary of that day is the "Fourth of July" of Equador. The 17th of July, 1851, was the first revolution which resulted in the downful of Noboa's Administration, which, in utter disregard of the will and welfarcof the people, was endeavoring to facilitate the return of Gen. Flores, and madiy harrying the nation into an unjust and disastrous war with New-Grenada.

Urbins as President, and Pacifico Chiriloga Vice President of the Republic. The Constitution requires that hereafter the the President and Vice-President shall be elected by the people through the medium of electors.

The Assembly has declared the acts of No-

boa's Congress null and void. Tais in effect, will expel the Leants, for it was only by virtue of a special act of that Congress that they were received in Equador soon after their expulsion from New Granada.

that Congress that they were received in Equador soon after their expulsion from New Granada.

I noticed in one of your late papers a statement that the French Chargé to Equador had eviced and received his passports, on account of insuls from this Government. In my judgment the Chargé had no just cause of complaint when he demanded his passports. It was slinest universally believed here that the Chargé and the Captain of a French corverte, then at Guycaquil, had for several months been doing all they could to theart the Government and the people in their efforts to repel Gen. Flores. This very naturally excited the papellar feeding against them, and one of the newspapers of the city, having no connection whatever with the Government, published some offensive remarks upon their conduct, of which the Chargé complained to the Government. The Government proposed to refer the matter to the proper legal tribunal for investigation, but the Chargé wanted the press to be proceeded against after the manner of the "Prince President." This the Government declined; and, therefore, as I am informed, the Chargé asked his passports.

In the feeble Republic of South America, the "Spirit of Democracy" has to contend continually against the efferts and intrigues of some of the Representatives of European kingdoms and despotisms. That mighty Spirit, however, will overcome all obstacles. A E. P. S.—The U. S. steamer Massachusetts ar-

rived lere on the 19th inst, bound home, having stopped at this port to examine, and if necessary, to repair her bottom. She sails to morrow. Capt. Carter and the other officers are all well.

Markets.

Markets.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—The market was quiot, as is usual on Mondays. Chile Flours is selling at \$30 : the only lot of barreled is the Geneva's, which is selling at \$33 by the lot, and \$35 in job lot. There is a tendency to a decline in Barkey. Rice is jobbing at 22c.

Money and Stocks—There has not been a great deal doing to-day. The sales of State 7s were at \$4005 cents. The recent disclosures upon the State Prison Contract has had a tendency to "bear" the market upon State 7s, and the brokers generally have availed theuselves of the opportunity, but holders do not appear inclined to submit to a secrifice, and at 30 cents there are bayers who would take the whole State debt. City Bonds, 30c. Money easy.

Ship News.

SAN FRANCISCO-Art. Oct. 15, abip Lady Franklin, Nagle, 120 days from New York, burk Brooks, Thomas, Pagut Scand; longs Emma Presson, Makey, Oregon; selv. Sarah Lavines, Norway, Sonta Cres.

-Arr. ships Witch of the Wave, Far. Section, 114 Sers; Proche New York 155 days; Eve Majory, Williams, 19th—Arr. Shape Witch of the Wave, Far. Roston, 114 days, North Star, Barchy, New York, 165 days, Lina Maker, Williams, New York, 180 days, Jasephine, Janesen, Mew-York, 140 days, Josephine, Janesen, Mew-York, 144 days, Rarey, Steek, New York, 172 days, Columbia, Filth, 201 days, Mary, Marcill, Relatin, Benton, 152 days, white Revenue, Philadelphia, 156 days, Mary, Marcill, Relating, Indiano, Boston, 181 days, white Moreign, and Merchanten, Baker, Renkor, Nacho, Bregg, Senta Also arr, 19th, ship Carisen, Johnson, Philadelphia; F. Copeland & Co., Willicemb, Bester,

Also art. 19th. ship Carken, Johnson, Philodophia; F. Copcind
& Co., Willcomb, Beston.
Chevrain Cet. 15, ships Union. Burton, Shringher: John Jay.
Howhird, Marchi; stranning Despon. Le Roy. Panemar: Paisonn.
[8c.] Lappelger, Pommer: bord Arreito, Canaco, Ocepan; scin. Fab.
19th. Steaming-Octos. Copper, Panemar; ships Hamilton, Koller,
Hong Roog: longs Cordons, Wapper, Hanstian; Cepton. (8r.)
17st. 8, Scientific, Copper, Panemar; ships Hamilton, Koller,
Hong Roog: longs Cordons, Wapper, Hanstian; Cepton. (8r.)
17st. 8, Scientific, Copper, Panemar; ships Hamilton, Koller,
Hong Roog: longs Cordons, Wapper, Hanstian; Cepton.
(8r.)
18st. American stormer Temosese. Totten, for San Francisco.
Cheured-Ort. 20, American stormer Temosese. Totten, for San Francisco.
Chevred-Ort. 20, American stormer Temosese. Totten, for San Francisco.
Chevred-Ort. 20, American stormer Temosese. Totten, for San Francisco.
Chevred-Ort. 20, American stormer Temosese. Totten, for San Francisco.
Winfeld Scott. Cole, & San Francisco, with node. and 171 procen.

pers. 2 5th, hark Durham, Marshall, Valparano; 28th, schr. Francisco, Geodonou, San Francisco, T., thip Kate Hayes, (Am.) Murran, BONOLULU, Am. 21 Francisco, T., thip Kate Hayes, (Am.) Murran, BONOLULU, Am. 21 Francisco, the Kate Hayes, (R.) Danlo, from from San Francisco, 28th, aliga Ludy Ambertt, (R.) Danlo, from San Francisco, 18th, H. S., M. & Gouta, Eugen, Virgin, from San Francisco, 18th, brig. Lombook, Dan. Jeans, Virgin, from San Francisco, 18th, brig. Lombook, Dan. Jeans, Virgin, from San J. The, clark, Robin 18th, Prancisco, L. Layene, San Demither, Mar Francisco, 27th, clark, Robin 18th, Prancisco, 18th, San Francisco, Valparan, San Demither, San Francisco, 18th, San Francisco, Valparan, San Francisco, 18th, San Francisco, Valparan, San Francisco, 18th, San Francisco, 18th, March 18th, Francisco, 18th, San Francisco, Walson, Marcha, I. M. Bischin, Kodinck, 100 bible, whi, U. S. Francisco, 18th, San Francisco, 18th, brig. General Bisano, (Hew. Crowell, San Francisco, 18th, sing Lesuitae, Reca.) Advance, Enn Francisco, Cid. Sopt 6, white ship Charles Pholys. (Am.) Birch, New-London, New Social Research, 12 Sopt 6, white ship Charles Pholys. (Am.) Birch, New-London, New Social Research, 18th, 18th, 18th, New-London, New Social Research, 18th, 1

District H. S. Arr. Aug. 2. Br. heig Raped, Creaswell, Sedner ; Sh. La. La. Br. hea Coreair Neal doc 12th, Am alon Sovera, Gardiner, Sin Francasco 19th, Hars, hear Willedman, King, castawase, U.A. Aug. Francasco ; Sh. her Bristl, Creaswell, San Francisco ; 8th, Br. hear Coreair, Neel, doc. 12th, Am. ship Severa, Gardiner, Sanachine 12th, Am. hear Coreair, Severa, Gardiner, Sanachine 12th, Am. hear Coreair, Severa, Gardiner, Sanachine 12th, Am. hear Coreair, Sanachine 12th, Am. hear Coreair, Severa, Marchew, Homobulu 19th, Haw. hig Williamine, Whalers. Whaters.

Shares. Ang. SI [corrected]. By the arrival of the American buy "Chas Pheips" Cart. Burch, from the Okotek Sen, we have the missing very favouable report from a part of its whaling fact.

Sreaza. Any 5th Sulp Arriva (whales) June 15, do. Tares Broth 5t. 1 do., 21, this Mogal. 6 do.; 23, ship Rodman, 4 do., 26, ship II

and do. 21. ship Megul, 6 do. 22. ship Rodman, 4 do. 26. ship 11.

**T. 1 do.

**Harry revix — May 22. ship Massachusetts, 5 whites Jane 23.

**p. Jeffer on, N. 1. 14 do. 1. ship Fellows, clean, 1. ship Newburg 1.

**p. Jeffer on, N. 1. 14 do. 1. ship Fellows, clean, 1. ship Newburg 1.

**p. do. 1. ship Hillman 4 do. 20. ship Wm. Thompson, 13.

**p. do. 1. S. Dommell, 9 do. 25. ship New do. 27. ship St. do. 21.

**p. do. 1. S. Dommell, 9 do. 25. ship New Howkind, 17. whiles ship Mary France, 10 do. 2. ship Marron, 8 do. 2. ship Frank in, 2. Mark Thorens, 7 do.

**p. do. 2. Mark Thorens, 7 do.

**The ship St. Genera and Coral were spoken in the Okotak Sat. of pe Cliver's on the 22 of Jane. They left the Arctic Genera in come of with front 10 satis, per bound for the Okotak, and part for the disk, Capit. R. reports should for the Okotak, and part for the disk, Capit. R. reports should be special made landward this section that was late. No. 40 states are reported, but a complete "back og sat." in the 18 years.

e by regions.

VERMONT.

Doings of the Legislature-Maloc Law-Neal Dow before a Committee.

MONTPELIER (VI.) Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1852. It is pleasant and, I trust, profitable, after the smoke of our recent political battle has passed away and left the field clear, to survey the ground and see if semething cannot be done for the good of the people besides the turmoil of choosing a President. Like thunder storms these elections may clear the atmosphere, but it must be confessed they are not unfrequently at-tended with demoralizing influences, and their effects upon the community may be traced for a long time af-terward. The Legislators of Vermont, now in session at this hill-urrounded village, are pursuing the even tenor of their way just as if the Whigs were always to retain their ascendency and the rapids of Salt River were never to sound in their ears again. Well, it is a curious fact that Vermont is one of the most substantial and unchanging Whig States in the Union, and, at the same time, the most Democratic in all her institutions and to the administration of all her laws. This fact may to some appear inconsistent and paradoxical, but let such remember there is such a thing in our Union as Sham Democracy, and a good deal of it, too, Under its overshadowing power thousands and tens of thousands of our people are deceived and led to catch at the shadow and pass by the substance. The people are Divine origin," but it is sad to reflect how much power the Sham Democracy of these United States exercises over them. It has rope enough now, and it may hang it elf before two years shall have passed away. But my purpose when I begin to write was not to run a perallel between the Sham and True Democracy, but to give the readers of The Tribune a brief account of a Temperance discussion which was holden here last evening in the State House. Some time woo a Committee of the House and Semite was appointed, to whom was referred the very numerous petitions for the enactment of a law strai-

honest, and, as Kossuth said, "their instincts show their the will and welfare of the people, was endeavoring to facilitate the return of Gon. Flores, and madly harrying the nation into an unjust and disestrous war with New Grenads.

The 6th of March was therefore considered an appropriate day for convoking, and the 17th of July for convening the National Assembly.

The Deputite were elected under a thoroughly republican system of regulations, adopted by Gen. Uroins for the purpose, and so well concected and carried out, that the elections were conducted with perfect freedom and fairness. The Assembly met on the appointed day, and elected Peter Montcayo President of the body. He is some 33 or 40 years of age, and is eminerally distinguished by his talents and education, and by the purity of both his public and private character; he is also a granteeman of very engacing manners and appearance. The Assembly will adjourn sine dis to day. On the 24 pears to the special purpose of arranging the difficulties which exist between the Governments of Equation and Peru, of account of the Flores expedition.

Mr. Monteayo goes to Linna as Charge d'Allaires, for the special purpose of arranging the difficulties which exist between the Governments of Equations and Peru, of account of the Flores expedition.

Mr. Monteayo is presimentally qualified for the mission, and is well known and highly exteened in Peru. I therefore think that an amicasle seignstanest of the difficulties may be confidently expected. The Assembly will adopt the propose of a large majority of the people, and was therefore adopted, though not without strong opposition. In most other respects the Constitution is tourceastic provided the series of the subject of Penpirance and the Maille Law. He than very briefly alladed to expect stating up with the progress of the age in some respects. It establishes the Cathole relative to the expectation of the lating up to the constitution of which he object to the providence of the subject to the approach the providence of the subject of the providence of the subject of the pr tern of mothers and their defenseless children, was of more importance to the citizens of Vermont than any emactment ever placed upon the statutebooks. The pa-sage of such a law would be halled as a glorious ora in the history of this noble State, and future generations us well as the present would rise up and call such law-givers blessed. He said it would be remembered longer than my law that ever did or would issue from this Capitol. But it is contended, he continued that such a law so strucent in its provisions and surrancy in its Capitol, But it is contended, he continued, that such a law, so stringent in its provisions, and summary in its processes as the Maine Law, was an infringement upon the natural rights of the chizen, and therefore unconstitutional. Anything which the general interests of society require, the Legislature may do. There is no limit to this rule, for it lies at the very foundation of Government. It is for this that Governmeats are instituted. If the general good and the best interests of society demand such a law, he would respectfully ask, where is the clause in the Constitution of Vermont that forbide its enactment by the Legislative power: But, rays the objector, you destroy my liquor, which is my property, and which I bought and paid for. His enswer was, that property, when it becomes dangerous to community, when it jeopardizes the general inferests of seciety, ceases to be property in fair legal continuplation. He illustrated by saying, that if a man should enter a managerie, and shoot a lion, while he was safely commed in his enge, he would be liable to pay for the animal to its full value, and also liable to a prosecution for a breach of the peace; but if that lon should escape from its confinement, run down your streets to the danger of human lives, he ceases to be property, and a man may shoot him, if he could, and thereby protect the lives of his fellow, chizens. So, more are be above in the live of his fellow, chizens.

Salistury, and asked him if he ever knew Captain Webster. "Surely, I did, said the old man," and the Captain was a brave and good man, Sr; and nobig did he fight for se, with General Stark, at Bennington." "Dil he leave any children;" inquired Mr. Webster. "O, yes; there was Erckiel, and I think, Daniel," "And what has become of them?" asked Mr. Webster. "Why, Erckiel—and he was a powerful man, Sir; I have heard him plead in Court often. Yes, Sir, he was a powerful man, and fell dead while pleading in Concord." "Well," said Mr. Webster, "and what became of Daniel," "Daniel—Daniel," repeated the old man thoughtfully; "why, Daniel, I beliere, is a lawyer about Boston somewhere." EFFECT OF THE EARTH'S ROTATION ON LOCO-MOTIVES.—Mr. Uriah Clark of Leicester, has called our st-tention to an article in The Mechanic's Magazine, by him-self, on the influence of the earth's rotation on locomotion. It is well known that as the earth revolves on its axis once for a breach of the peace; but it that from anomal escape from its confinement, run down your attreets to take danger of human lives, he ceases to be property, and a man may shoot him with impunity, nay—he seld, it was his duty to shoot him, if he could, and thereby protect the lives of his fellow-citizens. So rum may be kept in a man's cellar, for certain purposes, and it is property, but when that liquor is cold as a beverage, it ceases to be property, and for the very obvious reason that the general good of society requires that it should cease to be a man's property, and be destroyed as a public misance. If our State Constitutions do not permit such legislation, then they are more useless things than they are deemed to be. Besides, even upon the hypothesis that alcoholic liquors are property, the Legislature has a Constitutional right to emet a law to take them from the possession of the owner, for the public good, just as it has a right to take the rich man's money to school the poor man's children. Society has a general interest in education, and the rich have as deep, if not deeper interest in the general education of the popele as the poor, for they have greater interests at stake, more property to be defended against the aggressions of the landers and lawless. And shall not laquor when offered for sale as a common drink be destroyed by law of the people are too culpitmend now the noefered for sale as a common drink be destroyed by law of the people are too culpitmend now the noefered for sale as a common drink be destroyed by law of the people are too culpitmend now to need being told that mtoxicating drinks are the sources of more than half of all the crimes, pauperism and misery which fall to the lot of humanity. The speaker said, you take the money of the rich to educate the children of the poor, you deprive a man of his liberty and his property for his crimes; hay, even take his life, but you must not shot up a grog-shep became it deprives a man of his "natural rights". But I'm adminished that I'm

edf, on the influence of the earth's rotation on locomotion. It is well known that as the earth evolves on its axis once in twenty-four hours, from west to east, the velocity of any point on its surface is greater near the equator and less further from it, in the ratio of the cosine of the latinade. Mr. C. says: "Some rather important conclusions in railway traveling arise out of the year now taken. The difference between the rotative velocity of the earth in surface motion at London and at Liverpool is about 28 miles per hour; and this amount of lateral movement is to be gained or lost as respects the locomotive, in each journey, according to the direction we are traveling in from one place to the other; and in proportion to the speed will be the pressure against the side of the rails, which, at a high velocity, will give the engine a tendency to climb the right hand rail in each direction.

Could the journey be performed in two hours between London and Liverpool, this lateral movement or rotative velocity of the locomotive would have to be increased or diminished at the rate of nearly one-quarter of a mile per minute, and that entirely by side pressure on the rail, which, if not sufficient to cause the engine to leave the line, would be quite sufficient to produce violent and dangerous excillation. It may be observed it counclasion, that as the cause above alluded to will be inoperative while we travel along the parallels of latitude, it afterly follows that a higher degree of speed may be attained with safety on a railway running eact and west, than on one which runs north and south." There is no doubt of the tendency Mr. Clarke speaks of on the right hand rail, but we do not think it will be found to be so dangerous as ne says. It will be the greatest on the Great Western.

no one but himself could do:

A few years since, but before the great Northern Eadroad passed through his farm, Mr. Webster was on his way to the old homestead; he took the stage at Concord, New-Hampebire, and had for his companion a very old man. After some conversation, he ascertained that the old man was from the neighboring town of Salisbury, and asked him if he ever knew Captain Webster. "Surely I.I.dd." and the old was "good to Captain Webster."

Seves Fools.-1. The Envious Man-who sends away his mutton, because the person next to him is eating veniron.

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with sting-

2. The Jealous Man—who spreads his bed with stinging-nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3. The Proud Man—who gets wet through, sooner
than ride in the carriage of an inferior.

4. The Litigious Man—who goes to law in the hopes
of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5. The Extravagent Man—who buys a herring, and

takes a cab to carry it home.

6. The Angry Man—who learns the ophicleide because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piane.
7. The Ostentations Man—who illuminates the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.

the friends of Temperance that the present Legislature will enact the law and place Vermont in the company of Maine, Massachusette, Minnesota and Rhode Island, and, I think, Texes.

Before I close, let me state that Mr. Dow, in the course of his remarks, said there was one Judge of the Courts of Vermont who was indicted for selling liquor, seknowledged the corn, and was fined at the very session of the Court where he was present on the Bench. That fact I know to be true, and that Judge lives in Chittenden County, and was fined for the offense while he was sitting on the Bench, in the good town of Burlington, but a few weeks ago. Alas, what a dark spot on the ermine of Justice. But the Maine Law will eventually put a stop to such offenses. Mr. Dow says, so far as experience and observation go, those rumsellers who are caught in the meshes of this Law are as quiet, especially the second time, as a restive horse in a blacksmith's shop with the nippers upon his nose. A well-known physician told me, a few days ago, that he should go for the Maine Law outright, if they don't keep better liquor in Burlington than they do now, or have kept for a long time. Agents from your New-York liquor establishments are constantly acouring the country—and Vermont has her share of thom—to make contracts for the ville adulterated stuff, and they succeed but too well in this Insemous tradit. A Railroad Smash.—The Cleveland Herald fives the following particulars of a late accident on the columbus and Cleveland Railroad: "The engineer, when about one mile from New London, which is forty-sight miles distant from this city, saw a number of cattle on the track, and instantly blew the whittle and cleared the track. Proceeding about halt a mile further on, a helfer was discovered standing within a few feet of the track. When the train had come within about wenty rods of the beast, the engineer again blew the whittle and made the signal to brake. The animal, network of the beast, the engineer again blew the whittle and made the signal to brake. The animal, network of the beast, the engineer again blew the spiritual good of the beast of the beast the engineer again blew the whittle and made the signal to brake. The animal, network of the postage of the books that you send me, and send the postage on the books that you send me, and send the remainder in the best spiritual books that you know of and you will much oblige your sincere friend and well-wisher, and I will try and do better cent take—the city of I will try and I will take and I will try and I will try and I will try and I will take the cou A RAILROAD SWASH.—The Cleveland Herald gives the following particulars of a late accident on the Columbus and Cleveland Railroad: The engineer, when about one mile from New London, which is forty-eight miles distant from this city, saw a number of cattle on the track, and instantly blew the whittle and cleared the track. Proceeding about halt a mile further on, a beifer was discovered standing within a few feet of the track. When the train had come within about twenty rods of the beast, the engineer again blew the whistle and made the signal to brake. The animal, instead of running from the track turned round and stepped on to the rail and stood there. She was instant by caught by the cow-catcher and thrown under. The locumotive, tender and baggage car passed over her without being displaced. The next, which was a second-class car, filled with emigrants, was thrown off with without being displaced. The next, which was a second-class car, filled with emigrants, was thrown off with great force, deshed down the embankment, and smashed to pieces. A Frenchman, whose name we could not learn, was in this car, and was terribly injured, his spine being broken and his body much bruised. He is not expected to recover. The brakeman of this car was also much hurt, and lies in a critical situation. A German was also bedly hurt, and but few of those in the car ex-aped without a bruise or a fracture. The next three cars, which were first class, and were filled with passengers, were precipitated down the embankment and broken into pieces. No one, however, was very seriously hurt."

The Cloves of Commerce.—The article known in commerce as cloves is the unopened flowers of an evergreen that resembles in appearance the laurel or the bay. It is a untive of the Mohacca, or Spice Islands, but has been carried to all the warmer parts of the world, and is largely cultivated in the tropical regions of America. The flowers are small in size, and grow in large numbers in clusters at the very ends of the branches. The cloves we use are the flowers gathered before they are opened, and while they are still green. After being gathered, they are smoked by a wood fire, and then dried in the sun. Each clove consists of two parts, a round head, which is the four petals or leaves of the flower rolled up, inclosing a number of small stalks or filaments. The other part of the clove is terminated with four points, and is, in fact, the flower-cup, and the unripe seed-vossel. All these parts may be distinctly shown if a few leaves are souked for a short time in hot water, when the leaves of the flowers soften, and readily unroll. The small of cloves is very strong and aromatic, but not unpleasant. The taste is pangent, aerid and lasting. Both the most and the smell depend on the quantity of oil they contain. Sometimes the oil is separated from the cloves before they are sold, and the odor and taste in consequence are much washersal by this proceeding. Hunt's Merchauts Mag. THE CLOVES OF COMMERCE.-The article delivered this discourse, some time since, in Boston; but

LITERATURE AND LAW .- The Law Register

are sold, and the odor and taste in consequence are mu-weskened by this proceeding. [Hunt's Merchants Mag.

for November contains some curious decisions of the French Courts, which we condense for our columns: Malgaigne contracted with St. Priest, Editor of the "Encyclopedia of the Nineteenth Century," to furnish an article on "Medicine," which was received, and published with the author's name, but so mutilated and piltered as to express sentiments materially different published with the author's name, but so mutilated and altered as to express sentiments materially different from these he entertained. The price contracted for was \$1 35 per printed page, or \$35 10 for the twenty-ax pages which were printed. St Priest was ordered to pay this, with costs, cut the article from all copies of the work in his possession, destroy the etereotype plate, reprint the article correctly, and forward a copy of it to every subscriber to the Encyclopedia.

In another case St. Julien had published a novel in the Review Franceise of St. Petersburg, which Doundol, of the Pearls Correspondent, agreed to topublish therein, with cortain specified alterations. Two parts were published, in consecutive numbers of that paper, expressing dissatistation with its sentiments. The tribunal ordered a continuance of its publication, or payment of \$10 for each number issued without it. [Pitt-burgh Dispatch.

The last stone of the tall spire of the Pearlst. Congregational Church was put in its place, precisely at 12 o'clock, yesterday. The spire is 212 feet from the level of the sidewalk, and is one of the best proportioned steeples we have ever seen. It is constructed entirely of Portland stone. It must be an object of congratulation that no so chileat has taken place during its erection. We are informed that one of the workmen, employed to turn a windlass on one of the clevated platforms, looking up and seeing the clouds flying over birn, thought the steeple was maxing, dropt the windlass and would have tallen from the scaffold, had not some one caught hold of him.

Just before the lost stone was baid, Andrew Conner, one of the stone masons, mounted the top of the stone work, and standing erect, made a handsome bow, at the same time taking off his bat—then placing his bunds on his hips turned completely around. The place on which he stood was only about a foot in dismester, and 210 from the ground?

The Montreal Herald says, in an article The last stone of the tall spire of the Dr. ritch, in his work on consumption, groups together quite a number of remarkable cases of longevity. Thomas Pair was born in 1483, and do:11633, aged 151 years. He died not from disease or decay of a single orgen, but from too great fulness of blood, caused by more than usual induigence in esting and drinking. He had led an active country lite, and enjoyed country air and exercise; but he was invited to London, where have urious eating and drinking soon finished him. His bady was examined by the celebrated Dr. Harvey, discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who has left an account of the examination. Parrenjeyed good health for a century and a half.

Thirty five years after the short of Parr March 1500.

of the circulation of the blood, who has left an account of the examination. Parr enjoyed good health for a century and a half.

Thury fee years after the death of Parr, Henry Jenkin, of Yokshire, England, died aged 169 years. He was born in 1501, and died in 1670. His age is fally authenticated, and is the greatest among the molecus. John Effinghem, of Cornwall, England, died aged 147 years. James Leavence, a Scotchman, tived 149 years. About the year 1709, Joseph Surrington died at Bargen, Norwey, a ed 160 years. In 1772 a man maned Drakenburg died in Denmark in the 147th year of his age.

In 1835 Pope Leo Xilth granted to a poor man living near Leke Thrashimene, in Italy, a pension on account of his extreme old age, he was then 125 years old. He died aged 130 years. In 1830 a man died at St. Petersburgh aged 130 years. It knew a man in the island of Cuba who was 120 years old; he was able to ride on herseback 60 miles in a day, and return home the next. We will now ceme to our country. In 1820 a man named Henry Francisco died at Whitehall, in the State of New York, aged 134 years. He heat the drum at the coronation of Queen Anne, and was then 16 years of age; he did not die of old age, but of ague and fever. I forgat to mention the name of Dr. Mead, who was consulting physician to Queen Elizabeth, and died at the age of 148 years. John Hightower, resking in Marengo Canty, Alabama, died January, 1845, aged 126 years. William Frigden, of Maryland, died October, 1845, aged 123 years. Rev. Mr Harvey, a Baptist elergyman, re iding at Frankfort, in the State of New York, is now in the active and useful discharge of his clerical duties at the age of 111 years. This very year he presided at a tone deed the feet of the Park of the discharge has elerical duties.

A Mr Blakewell, residing near Greenville, N. C., was The Montreal Herald says, in an article The Montreal Herald says, in an article on the second Canadian Census: "We understand that more than twenty persons are to be returned whose ages are said to exceed one hundred years. The most venerable patriarch of these, if we make no mistake, resides in the township of Grey. Since County, aged 115 years. Ninely live years ago he scaled the cluffs of Quebec with Gen. Walfo, so that his residence in Canada is coincident with British nule in the Province. He has attached himself to the Indians, and lives in all respects like them. This veteran is named Abraham Miller.—Gellantry will not permit us to omit honorable mention of an equally distinguished person of the other sex. Helen Maguire is 106 years of age. She still dreases without help, and walks out for air and exercise, whenever the weather is sufficiently fine to tempt her from the chinney corner. She has all her faculties, and threads a needle without spectacles."

Curious Anagrams.—How much there is in a

CURIOUS ANAGRAMS.-How much there is in a CURJOUS ANAGRAMS.—How much there is in a word—Monatery, says I; why that makes sasty Rome; and when I looked at ingain it was orliently more masty—a very vile place, or mean sty. Ay, monater, says I, you are found out. What monstert said the Pope, What mostert said I; why your own image there, stone Mary. That, he replied, is my one star, my Stella Maris, my treasure, my guide! No, said I, you should rather say my treason. Yet no arms, said he. No, quoth I, quiet means suit best, as long as you have no mastery; I mean money arts. No, said he again, those are Tory means. and Dan, my senator, will badle them. I don't know that, said I, but I think one night make no mean stery out of this one word—monastery. Mailland. has clerical duties.

A Mr Blakewell, residing near Greenville, N. C., was living a short time since, at the age of 136 years. A colored man named Syylon, in fine vigorous health, was story out of this one word-monastery - Mailland, An amusing instance of the perils of

ores man named Syphox, in fine vigorous health, was hving last year in Cumberland County, Virginia, at the age of 117 years. The Montreal Tienes of October, 1816, trenclates the following from the Reess Canadianae:

An old man died at Wexford, Upper Canadia, a short time since, named Daniel Atkin, but rejoiced in the sobriquet of Black Dan. Atthe time of his decease he was 120 years of age, and during his life had contracted reven n arriages, by which he had an incredible number of children, grand-children, and great-grand-children—in all al out 570—370 of whom are boys, and 200 girls.

Mr. John Van Hoozer, of Jeferson County, Tennessee, died at his residence about the 1st of August, 1850, aged 122 years. A great many men are now living in this country (United States) who are over 100 years of age. An amusing instance of the perils of the graphing occurred yesterday, when the announcement appeared in the New York papers that Lawrence Bewles died in Belchertown on Sunday, and, moreover, that he was the son of the senior editor of The Bepublican. We have puzzled our ingentity cons derably to ascertain how this awful blunder was perpetrated, and conclude it must have been done in this way: The dispatch was tent from this office, and announced the death of Myron Lawrence, of Beichertown. The operators or copylets read the dispatch, "My son (instead of Myron) Lawrence, of Beichertown," &c., and then, referring to the signature, joined the two names, and mais the author of the dispatch a patriarch. [Springfield (Mass.) Repub. Mr. WESSTER was fond of anecdotes; he used to relate such ones as the following as

THE REMOVAL OF FREE NEGROES .- In the report of the proceedings of the Legislature, we see that Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, offered in the North Carolina House of Cemmons, on the 30th ult. a resolution in structing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the remarketing the committee on Finance to inquire into the most eligible plan for gradually removing free negroes from the State, and that the resolution was adopted. That the free negro population is an incubus on the body politic is generally conceded; and we believe there are few who do not desire their removal, provided it can be done without cracity, and at a medicrate expense.

[Farettevel North Carolinian.]

The Spiritual Telegraph for this week contains the following notable letter to the Editor We can't suppose it a hoax-the \$10 bill is Inconsistent with that theory-and, though the evidence of any interference from the 'Spirit World' is very slender in our eyes, however cogent in Mr. Whitney's, we are very willing to admit that the 'spirits' who give such advice as Mr. W. thinks he has received are not from

the nether regions, any how. Hear!
PITTSPIELD, (N. H.,) Sept. 29, 1852.
S. B. BRITTAN—Dear Sir: That each one of your numerous readers may understand what follows, I shall give you a sketch of my past career in life. For the last six and a half years I have followed the occupation of netdler; in this State, and a person to be a green padpeddler in this State; and a person, to be a good peddler and sell goods, must lie, and I have sold without any regard to truth; and during that time I learned to play cards for money, and became what is called a "black-leg;" and I lost, in money, \$6,000, and \$4,000 in time,

cards for money, and became what is called a "blackleg;" and I lost, in money, \$6,000, and \$4,000 in time,
(it time can be reduced to dollars and ceans) and became in my belief nothing but a professed Atheist—
doubted the existence of a God, and, consequently, did
not believe in any revealed religion. I had in my travels
seen a number of spiritual mediums, and believed it all
to be a humbur, and had once gone so far as to deceive
professed believers, making them believe I was a writing
medium, although I could not produce the raps; but I
supposed it was done by means of electricity.

On the evening of the 23d of September, I went to bed
as usual and fell aleep, but was waked up between one
and two o'clock. I can give you, nor no one clee, any
description of my feelings; but it seemed as if I was in a
new world, sud the first thing that came into my mind
was, there is a God; and the next, there is a Spiritual
World, and that we mustexist hereafter; and then all was
calm and I was happy (for I was miserable before); and
then they told me what to do in a load schieger: First to
quit playing cards for money (that was hard, for I had rather
play a game of cards for money than eat a meal of victuals
any time); and next to quit peddling, and so to school
(for my education is poor); to sell all I could dispose of
now, and in the State of New-Hampshire—except the
nicest articles, and them to put up in an Art-Union, and seli
them all off at once—sell for what I could get, (and that
was hard, for I can make \$2 a day, and not peddle more
than four days in the week); and they told me to write
in my diary these things; also to write to The Spiritual
Telegraph; also to write to O. R. Dulemner, at Moredith
Bridge, N. H., and also to send to a person by the
name et Smith, at Amesbury, in N. H., to come and
help me to sell them out at the State Fair; and that they
would assist me in funds to get my claration and to commence studying in the spelling-book, (for I do not know
the sound of the lettere, nor the accent on the sy

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPANISH READER" by Migure T. Tolon. This is an excellent introduction to the study of the Spanish language by a highly accomplished scholar now in this City as an exile from Cuba. It consists of progressive exercises, which present the different varieties of Spanish construction, from the simplest and easiest forms to the difficult style of the highest classical authors. The successive lessons, moreover, furnish a series of instructions on the poculiarities of Spanish etymology and syntax, almost supplying the place of a special study of the grammar, to those who are grounded in the principles of language in general. A vocabulary is added to each lesson, and the principal difficulties are explained by appropriate foot notes. Many persons who have "finished their education" are just now led to study Spanish, and to them we can recommend this book as the best practical manual for their purpose that we have met with. (12mo. pp. 156. D Appleton & Co.)

"Essays on the Progress of NA. TIONS," by ETRA C. SEAMAN. (12mo. pp. 631. Charles Scribner.) The author of this volume is well known as a diligent and successful writer on universal statistics. A portion of the essays of which it consists have already appeared at different times, while the present edition has been subjected to a thorough revision, enlarged by the introduction of much new matter, and brought down to the most recent social and political developments. As a statement of statistical facts in the various branches of the subject, this volume will hold the rank of a standard authority. We know of no work that can supply its place in this respect, to the merchant, the editor, the scholar, or the statesman. A good deal of space is given to speculative discussions which are met always in the happiest style, but they do not interfere with the practical utility of the book, except by increasing the price.

"DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY," by JOHN G. SHEA. (8vo. pp. 268. Redfield.) A collection of papers relating to the discovery and exploration of the Mississippi, embracing an original life of Father Marquette, and an historical sketch of the pioneer efforts in the valley of the Mississippi, together with the narratives, of Marquette, Allouez, Membre, Hennepin, and Ausstace Dousy. These memorials of the founders of American civilization are important documents for the historian, as is shown in the pages of Bancroft and Hildreth, while they are by no means destitute of interest to the public at large. The editor of this volume has performed a good service in presenting them in such a readable shape.

THE WORLD'S LACONICS," by EVERARD BEERELEY. Short paragraphs in prose and poetry, from fameus English authors. The volume is introduced with a preface by Rev. Dr Sprague, who remarks that "it will be hailed as a valuable auxiliary to the cause of intelligence and learning." No doubt it is a good thing of the kind, but such shreds and patches of learning can furnish only a scanty intellectual wardrobe. Every man must make his own scrap-book for it to serve his own uses. (12mo. pp. 432. M. W. Dold.)

The latest issue of Appleton's " Popular Library" contains THACKERAY'S "Shabby Genteel Story," originally published in Fraser, and three other tales from the author's collection made in 18tl, with "A Little Dinner at Timmins's," from Punch.

CITY ITEMS.

RANGE OF THE THERMOMETER AT

AMUSEMENTS, ETC., THIS DAY AND EVENING. Broadway Theater—Love's Secretice; Married and Settled.
Nible's Garden—Rox Married and Cox Settled. Royla; R. Macane,
Walla & Theater—Two can Play e that Game: The Rent Day, etc.
Eurton's Theater—Expedient, Regone Dull Care, Milliaers Wanted,
Barman's Masseum—The Last Nol., etc.
National Availancy of Design—Mercatur's Model of San Francisco.
Society Library—Bryan's Gallery of Christian Art.
Circus—Sev York Amphibaster—Expensional Performances, etc.
Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway—Concert every evening.

Thursday night was very stormy, and Friday morning much worse, the rain coming down in torrents. Before noon, however, it ceased, and the re mainder of the day and the night were clear and cool.

THE WHIGS COMMITTEE AND THE DEATH OF DANIEL WEBSTER -The Joint Special Committees met last evening, at the Broadway House, to make arrangements to participate in the funeral ceremonies on Tueday. It is under-tood that the members of the sev eral General and Ward Committees have recommended to join in the ceremonies, and that a meeting of both the General Committees will be held at the Broad way House, on Monday evening, to make further prep-

ALBONI'S Concert last evening was the

most crowded of all she has given. The announcement that it was to be the last opportunity of hearing her for the present naturally drew together a large audience. They had no reason to complain of their entertainment. Never was she more admirable, either in singing or in personal loveliness. Perhaps our readers are not aware that Albeni is a most beautiful woman as well as a great artist. But the queenly oval of her face, the clearness of hereye, and the matchless transparency and rich ness of her skin and complexion,—that genuine brunette which seems to reveal while it hides the rich throbbing of the blood beneath, - all these make up a type of beauty as superb as it is rare. Last night she gave us first a rong from Roseini's Lady of the Lake which she has not sung here before. Exactly suited to her powers, she lavished them all in its execution-or at least all that she ever calls into use, for Alboni is singer who seems to keep in reserve still more abundant resources than she employs, and after she has done the best, you feel that there are far other achievements that she might accomplish if she chose. After this she sang an air from Meyerbeer's Prophet, a meager and forced composition to our thinking, but how it was performed ! It is said that she is no dramatic singer, and so she is not to those who regard gesticulation and grimace as the sole elements of dramatic effect. But as for touching the hearts of her auditors, we never heard a singer more truly dramatic; nor do we recol lect any other illustration of her power in this kind so striking as this air from the Prophet. The evening was closed by the drinking song from Lucretia Borgia, that sparkling lyric of youth and galety, which so deliciously ntoxicates the hearer, but leaves no pang of headache for the morrow. And so, amid plaudits and cries of enthusiastic admirers, the last trill of that wonderful voice sank into ellence, the last bow of acknowledgement was made, and the portly form of the songstress disappeared from the stage, where for many, many weeks we shall not see her again. Signor Sangiovanni sang very sweetly; in a smaller

room, where his voice would not be lost in the vastness of space, and where he could do justice to his really fine culture, he would be a favorite. The orchestra continued to justify its bad reputation to the last.

-We were happy to notice the new entrance to Me-tropolitan Hall, and the beginning of the long-needed arrangements to facilitate the exit of the audience. It has long been upon our conscience to arouse public attention to the danger of going to a Concert in that building. Had a panic arisen at any of the crowded entertainments given there, the inevitable result must have been the killing of numbers of human beings by tramp ling, smothering, or leaping from the windows. To go there was like putting your head in a lion's mouth—there was a great chance that you might never get out again Now a single staircase leading from the floor of the Hall, in the second story, has been added to the former means of getting out. But this is still insufficient. There must be stairways not only from the outer corridor, which is reached through narrow door-ways, but from the windows that open toward both Broadway and Mercer-st. These stairways need not be used except